The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

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ALEXANDRIA, SEPTEMBER 17.

THE REPORT

Of the Health Officer of the town of Alexandria to the Committee of Conference..

The Health Officer ſolicitous to obviate the general apprehenſion, relative to the introduction of the yellow fever into this place, and deſirous of ſuppreſſing an infant rumour founded altogether in error; on the beſt of his information and the pledge of his veracity, reports—

That under all the diſadvantages of extreme and continued heat during the ſummer months, the inhabitants were generally equally healthy, if not more ſo than they have been heretofore during the ſame ſeaſon. That at the preſent period it can ſcarcely be ſaid with propriety, that any epidemic prevails among us. Some caſes of Dyſentery and the bilious autumnal remittant have appeared, but fewer in number to the beſt of his recolleſtion, than he has been accuſtomed to meet with in preceding years. That one caſe of bilious fever in a form more highly concentrated than uſual has occurred, and that the diſeaſe was probably contracted in Norfolk, as the gentleman left that place a few days prior to his illneſs, but he has ſo far recovered as to be deemed out of danger. Every proper precaution was uſed to prevent the propagation of the contagion if any exiſted, and even thoſe who were his immediate attendants are ſtill in perfect health. The rumour therefore of an exiſting malignant fever being among us, is totally without foundation.

The Health Officer aſſures his fellow-citizens, that while their accuſtomed vigilance is employed to guard againſt internal ſources of diſeaſe as well as the introduction of contagion from abroad, they have no real ground of apprehenſion, but he at the ſame time ſtrenuouſly recommends an unremitted perſeverance and activity in the proſecution of theſe objects. The ſmalleſt collection of matter in the ſtreets, yards, or alleys, capable of affording any putrid exhalation, eſpecially of the vegetable kind, ſhould be careſully and ſpeedily removed, for the collective force of a *number* of the ſmalleſt miſances of this natare, has a powerful tendency to generate a prediſpoſition to diſeaſe, and conſequently to favor the operation of foreign contagion.

ELISHA C. DICK, Health Officer.

We certify that the foregoing repreſentation of the health of the inhabitants of Alexandria accords with our obſervation, and that we know of no malignant fever exiſting among us.

JAMES CRAIK,
STEPHEN COOK,
JAMES GILLIES,
HENRY ROSE.

A Ship for Sale.

I WILL diſpoſe of a ſhip now building in this town, which will ſoon be ready to launch. Her timbers which are of white oak and perfectly ſeaſoned, it may be aſſerted with truth, are equal if not ſuperior to thoſe of any ſhip ever built at any place of that kind of wood, and the whole of her plank is of a prime quality and well ſeaſoned.

I will alſo ſell 4000 acres of land in one ſurvey in Kentucky, at no great diſtance from the Iron Works on Licking creek, and I judge the road now cutting from that country to Greenbriar will paſs near to it. Alſo 200 acres in another ſurvey. I will ſell a bargain of theſe lands and will receive payment in dry goods or property in this county. Wm. HICKMAN.

Sep. 13, 1795.

Imported in the Schooner Paargon, Nathaniel Wattles, Maſter, from Grenada, and FOR SALE,

1600 well cured Spaniſh hides,

A few bales of Excellent Cotton,
And Molaſſes in Hhds.

Alſo on hand,

Rum in puncheons,
Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

The above articles will be ſold cheap for caſh or ſhort credit. PETERSON & TAYLOR.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted—apply at the printing office

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig AURORA,

JOHN WOOLDRIDGE, *Maſter.*

Burthen 1000 barrels. For particulars apply to the maſter on board, lying off Harper's wharf. *For ſale on board ſaid brig,*

A ſmall aſſortment of Dry Goods,

conſiſting of cotton and linen, Iriſh linen, tow cloth, ſhoes, &c. Sept. 12.

For Freight, Sale or Charter,

The new Ship NANCY,
CHARLES GOODRICH, Maſter;

Burthen about 400 hhds.—She is well accommodated for paſſengers. For terms apply to the maſter on board or to Mr. James Reed *at George-Town.*

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1795.

Alexandria and Charleſton PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated and deſervedly conſidered to be of ſpecial and of extenſive utility to the commerce of a free and induſtrious people.—Influenced by an ardent wiſh, therefore, to accompliſh ſo intereſting and deſirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the ſubſcribers have, at no ſmall pains, ſelected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing her as a Packet from this port to Charleſton. Having a pleaſant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of paſſengers; the ſubſcribers flatter themſelves they may not fail to inſure univerſal ſatisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

For Sale or Charter,

THE

Sloop Friendſhip,

OF 108 *Tons burthen, between 2 and 3 years old, and in complete order.—For terms apply to*
ANDREW & Wm. RAMSAY.

Alexandria, Auguſt 31, 1795.

Now in Fairfax county gaol, a

a likely negro woman about 25 years old, has with her a young child. She is 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a large ſcar on the back of her right hand, ſays ſhe was formerly the property of Thomas Jones of the ſtate of Maryland, who ſold her to Rheuben Harris of North Carolina, from whom ſhe eſcaped. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be diſpoſed of according to law.

CHARLES TURNER, S. H.

Aug. 27, 1795.

High proof Jamaica RUM,

in Puncheons.
SUGAR in Hogſheads and Barrels,
PORK in Barrels.
HERRINGS in Barrels,

For Sale by
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

Who have removed their Counting Houſe to that lately occupied by Mr. Wheaton.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1795.

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for ſale at their Ware-houſe on Col. Ramſay's Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly aſſorted,
Muſcovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
Molaſſes in hogſheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-caſks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raiſons of a ſuperior quality in caſks,
Caſtile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimſtone and Tar in barrels,
Alſo a quantity of Turk's Iſland SALT, and a conſiderable quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite the Methodiſt Meeting-houſe,

RETURNS *his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their liberal encouragement to him ſince his reſidence in this town.*

He informs them that he has commenced the UNDERTAKING of FUNERALS, *upon the ſame plan as in England, and hopes by ſteadineſs and attention to buſineſs to merit encouragement of a generous public.*

N. B. *Bells hang'd and Venition blinds made in the neateſt manner.*

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1795.

To be Sold by private Contract,

THE unexpired term of the Leaſe or Covenant of that deſirable lot, called SPRING-GARDEN, with all its extenſive improvements. The leaſe or covenant has many and great advantages annexed to it. Apply to the proprietor on the premiſes.

H. WILBAR.

THE Partnerſhip of A. Moreheuſe and Co. having this day diſſolved by mutual conſent: thoſe perſons having demands againſt the concern, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, who is charged with the receipts and ſettlements of ſaid Co-partnerſhip.

A. MOREHOUSE.
GEORGE YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as uſual under the firm of *Alliſon* and *Youngs*, who are now opening a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods

of the moſt faſhionable ſpring importations, which they will ſell low for caſh or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a ſuperior quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks—Likewiſe a quantity of Whiſkey.

I would ſell on a credit of ſixty

Days a handſome pair of horſes in high order—They were both, as I believe, eight years old laſt ſpring, and remarkably well adapted for riding horſes.

R. WEST.

Weſt Grove, 7th Sept. '95.

N. B. Was found by one of my negroe men, a tolerable good ſaddle and bridle of Britiſh manufacture.

Copper and Tin Manufactry

JOHN BEALE,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight' tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in a ts various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tin old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice, in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddle boſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

TO LET.

A Store and celler at the corner

of Prince and Water Streets, lately in the tenure of *L. Albers & Co.* For terms apply to

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1795

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Dr. Cook's lot, near this town, a *White Horſe*, about 10 years old, 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high; paces and trots; marks unknown. The above reward will be given to any returning him to

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Alexandria, Aug. 27.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE MIRROR.

THE EXAMINATION.
—No. IX.—

ALTHO' I do not profeſs to be intimately acquainted with the effect which the commercial articles will have on the trade of the United States, and ſhould be very much inclined to relinquiſh my opinion if oppoſed by intelligent men whoſe buſineſs was commerce, yet many of the objections on this ſubject are ſo entirely on a level with the common underſtanding even of men who are not merchants, that I have not thought it neceſſary to exclude this part of them, from the general plan of examination which is undertaken. I ſhall proceed then to the next objection which is, that

12thly. The commercial regulations of the treaty want reciprocity.

They give decided advantages to the Britiſh ſubject, and muſt ruin our commerce and navigation.

They muſt give to Britiſh bottoms the excluſive importation of goods from Aſia and India.

They ſurrender all the beneficial trade we now poſſeſs with India, and ſubmit to moſt unreaſonable reſtraints. And finally

They prevent the impoſitions of further duties on Britiſh trade alone.

Theſe objections ſhall ſeverally be diſcuſſed.

1ſt. The commercial regulations are ſaid to want reciprocity. Let the treaty be attended to.

Article 14th. "There ſhall be between all the dominions of his Majeſty in Europe, and the territories of the United States reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries, reſpectively ſhall have liberty freely and ſecurely, and without hindrance and moleſtation to come with their ſhips and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places, and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforeſaid; to enter into the ſame, to reſort there and to remain and reſide there without any limitation of time, alſo to hire and poſſeſs houſes and warehouſes for the purpoſes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders on each ſide ſhall enjoy the moſt complete protection and ſecurity for their commerce; but ſubject always as to what reſpects this article to the laws and ſtatutes of the two countries reſpectively."

He ſhall look with more than Lynx's eyes who ſhall diſcern any want of reciprocity in this article.

Had Britain no colonies this article would admit America to a free participation of all ſhe could give. Were her colonies independent, this concedes all which America would or could require. We ſhould receive it as a full equivalent for what we give. But Britain has colonies and we are therefore urged to reject every treaty which does not open to us their navigatian and commerce as freely, as ſhe has opened the navigation and commerce of her dominions in Europe. America has no colonies. It would ſeem therefore, that we have nothing to give which would be an equivalent for what we aſk. But, waving every argument of this ſort, it has I think been demonſtrated, that, from the nature of the thing, and the common conſent of mankind the trade of a colony muſt be monopolized by the mother country. It would not be equal that Britain ſhould ſurrender the commerce and navigation of her colonies, unleſs we took with them a portion of the expence incurred for their protection and for the ſupport of their government. It has been ſhewn that the principles of colonization, which admit the commerce of the colony to be the property of the mother country, are univerſally aſſerted throughout the commercial world, that they are reaſonable with reſpect to foreign nations, and that an attempt to deſtroy them could by no human poſſibility ſucceed. The argument I am perſuaded is concluſive and need not be repeated.

The article then is reciproeal. It opens to us every port of Britain in Europe, where we find a market for almoſt every article we ſell, and may purchaſe almoſt every thing we conſume.

To judge ſtill more correctly of the weight of theſe objections, it may not be entirely improper to compare the preſent ſtate of our commerce with that for which the treaty ſtipulates, and to compare this treaty, in the particular point we are conſidering, with the other treaties formed by the United States.

At preſent our veſſels may be excluded at pleaſure from the rivers, ports, and harbours of Britain. The treaty gives us the free and abſolute uſe of them.

The importation of particular articles the growth of the United States may be prohibitted while their importation is permitted from other countries. This power is relinquiſhed.

Articles may be received in Britiſh bottoms while the importation of the ſame articles in American bottoms are prohibitted. This power is alſo relinquiſhed.

In ſhort all the benefits of a free commerce which have heretofore been denied, or which have depended on the capricious will of the Britiſh government, are now eſtabliſhed on a firm and permanent baſis. The advantages of ſuch a treaty are no where more properly ſtated than by thoſe who have heretofore advocated increaſed duties on Britiſh veſſels and merchandize.

If this treaty does really amend our preſent ſituation with reſpect to Britain, and does really ſo far as concerns our commerce with Europe place our intercourſe on the fair ground of equality and mutual advantage, it may be uſeful to enquire whether the peculiar and extreme odium which attend it, be juſtified by the remarkable previlege, exceeding fair equality, which our other treaties have procured, and to which therefore we have been accuſtomed.

The treaty with Britain which opens freely to us every ſpot in England, Scotland, and Ireland has not granted enough, but its framer has ſo offended, as to deſerve no longer to breathe that air which he pollutes, or to tread that ſoil the beſt intereſts of which he has ſold and bartered away. Our treaty with France is cheriſhed, and I mean not to detract from its value, but let us compare them. Does it more than open to us the ports, harbours, and territories of France? To juſtify the reſentment we expreſs againſt the pending treaty, it ought to do more than this, for this is done by the treaty we execrate. But we may examine as keenly as we pleaſe the treaty with France, we ſhall find no admiſſion into her ports, until we reach the 30th article. That article is thus expreſſed: "and "the more to *favor and facilitate* the commerce which "the ſubjects of the United States may have with France, "the moſt chriſtian King will *grant* them in Europe *one or* "*more free ports* where they may bring and *diſpoſe* of all "the *produce and merchandize of the thirteen United* "*States.*"

The one treaty opens all the domions of the nation in Europe.

The other promiſes one or more free ports.

The one gives us full permiſſion to chuſe our market,

The other confines us to the market furniſhed by the free port.

The one permits us to bring any thing which it is lawful to import in any veſſel, and thereby ſurrenders ſo much of the carrying trade for other nrtions, as our ſuperior induſtry will give us.

The other permits us to bring the produce and merchandize of the United States only.

Nor are theſe diſadvantages compenſated for when we turn our attention to the Weſt-Indies. The 30th article proceeds, "and his Majeſty will alſo continue to the ſub"jects of the ſaid ſtates, the free ports which have been "and are opened in the French Iſlands of America. Of "all which free ports the ſaid ſubjects of the United "States, ſhall enjoy the uſe, agreeable to the regulations "which relate to them."

Theſe regulations I am not well acquainted with, but I am told they limit the burthen of our veſſels to leſs than 70 tons.

Under this treaty we are only admitted into particular ports in Europe and the Weſt-Indies, and that admiſſion is under "*the regulations which relate to them.*" The 3d article of our treaty with the United Netherlands, opens to us their ports in Europe *in like manner as they are opened to other nations.* In this reſpect, that treaty is inferior to the pending one, becauſe in the pending treaty, the ſtipulation for perfect freedom of commerce is unlimited both with reſpect to veſſels and cargoes, whereas by our treaty with the United Netherlands, our commercial rights are limitted by the extent of their grant to other nations.

This article too contains this ſerious clauſe, "and the "United States of America with their ſubjects and in"habitants, ſhall leave to thoſe of their High Mightineſſes, "the peaceable enjoyment of their rights in the countries, "iſlands, and ſeas in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, without "hindrance or moleſtation."

No article of this treaty is diſcovered which admits us at all into the Dutch Eaſt or Weſt-India ſettlements.

The 4th article of our treaty with Sweden admits us into her ports not abſolutely, but on the ſame terms with other nations.

The treaty with Pruſſia, like the preſent treaty with Britain, is formed on the fair and equal ground of liberal reciprocity, but Pruſſia is not a commercial nation.

It has been proved that the treaty we are enquiring into amends our preſent commercial ſituation, and is infinitely more liberal, and of conſequence more advantageous to the U. States, than any treaty we have heretofore formed.

But this is not enough. That we have made bad bargains is no reaſon for repeating them. The treaty depends on its intrinſic merit, and not on a compariſon with other treaties.

I admit it but can aſk nothing further for American commerce, than a free admiſſion into every part of the nation we may treat with. If this be giving *decided advantages* to the Britiſh ſubject, if this be *to ruin our commerce and navigation*, the relation between cauſe and effect exiſts no longer. We boaſt and I believe truly, of many advantages. We think our materials for ſhip-building cheap and excellent, our ſailors equal if not ſuperior to any in the world, our merchants enterprizing, active, and intelligent, and our commercial articles of the firſt value and demand. To all theſe is to be added (if we do not throw it away) the immenſe, the incalculable ſuperiority given us by our NEUTRALITY. If, with all theſe advantages, the admiſſion of Britiſh bottoms into all the ports of the United States, in return for admitting American bottoms into all the ports of Britain in Europe: the agreement not to impoſe higher duties on Britiſh veſſels or merchandize than on thoſe of other nations, in return for a ſimilar agreement reſpecting the veſſels and merchandize of the United States; the agreement not to impoſe higher duties on any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Britain, than is impoſed on the ſame articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of other countries, in return for a ſimilar ſtipulation reſpecting thoſe articles which are of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States; the agreement not to prohibit the importation or exportation of any article from or to Britain, unleſs the prohibition extend to all other nations, in return for the agreement not to prohibit the importation or exportation of any article from or to the United Sates, unleſs the ſame prohibition extend to all other nations; if, I ſay, with all our advantages, theſe agreements, each of which is demonſtrably for our intereſt, ſhall diſtroy the commerce and navigation of the United States, that navigation and commerce muſt contain ſome ſecret & vital defect, which render them incapable of exiſting longer. But there is no ſuch defect. Such is the native, youthful, and inherecent vigor of our navigation and commerce, that they have grown and flouriſhed under real difficulties; they cannot periſh on the fair ground of equality.

How the commercial regulations are to give to Britiſh bottoms the excluſive importation of goods from Aſia and India, no perſon has yet condeſcended to ſhew, otherwiſe than by aſſerting that it will ariſe from the right of impoſing on American bottoms, a duty which ſhall countervail the difference of the duty payable on the European and Aſiatic goods imported into the United States in Britiſh or American bottoms. That is, if Britiſh bottoms are allowed in Britiſh ports the ſame advantages over American bottoms, which American bottoms have in American ports over Britiſh bottoms, this *equality* will give to Britiſh bottoms the excluſive importation into the United States of Indian and Aſiatic goods.

It is to the laſt degree humiliating to obſerve that every argument againſt theſe commercial articles is founded on the admiſſion, that with equal privileges, American bottoms cannot contend with thoſe of Britain. The principle thus aſſumed is, I am convinced, totally untrue in fact, and to aſſert it expreſsly, would be to enſure, from thoſe who ſupport it ſubſtantially, the uſual torrent of malignant calumny.

Among all the ſtrange objections, which inconſiderate extravagance has let looſe upon us, no one is more wonderful than that which condemns the article relative to our trade with the Eaſt Indies.

At preſent we are admitted into the Britiſh ſettlements in India, by the mere favour of the government, which may be withdrawn at pleaſure, and be regulated by their caprice.

Under the 13th article of the treaty, our veſſels are admitted into all their ſea ports and harbours, we are allowed to trade with them and to import and export every article, the importation and exportation of which ſhall not be abſolutely prohibited, paying no higher duties than is paid on the importation or exportation of the ſame articles in Britiſh bottoms.

The limitations to this ceſſion are,

1ſt. That we ſhall not export during war, military ſtores, naval ſtores, or rice, *without the conſent of the government.*

2dly. We ſhall bring our cargoes to ſome port of the United States.

3dly. We are not entitled to a ſhare of their coaſting trade, and

4thly. We cannot reſide there or go into the interior of the country *without leave of the government.*

1ſt. The exportation of military ſtores, naval ſtores and rice, during war, is unaffected by the treaty, and with reſpect to thoſe articles we are, as is believed, on an equality with Britiſh bottoms.

2dly. The briqging our cargoes to ſome port of the United States affects only the carrying trade between the Britiſh ſettlements in India and foreign nations. Conſuming ourſelves articles of the growth and manufacture of the Eaſt Indies to a very conſiderable amount, the treaty concedes to us the right of free commerce with the Britiſh provinces for our own conſumption, to which we were not before entitled, for which we give no equivalent, and does not embarraſs our carrying trade between the other parts of India and the reſidue of the world.

3dly. No nation pretends to interfere with the coaſting trade of another. We exclude Britain entirely from ours, nor does ſhe complain of the excluſion.

4thly. With reſpect to a reſidence in India, or a penetration into the interior country, our rights remain unaltered by the treaty. This limitation reſults from the government of force and violence eſtabliſhed by the nations of Europe over thoſe of India, which we may deplore, but which we have nothing to do with, and which we cannot controul.

It has been ſuggeſted that our commerce with the Britiſh ſettlements in India was for their intereſt or it would not have been permitted. Perhaps it was for their intereſt, but it was for ours alſo or we ſhould not have ſought it. In fact, it is known to be greatly for our own intereſt; many articles imported from the Eaſt-Indies are ſuch as we ſhould not willingly give up, and the difference between the price we give when they are directly imported, and the price we ſhould give if we obtained them by circuitous commerce, independent of the employment found for own veſſels and ſeamen, is a very ſerious conſideration. And for thoſe particular parts of the great whole which ſtill depend upon the will of the Britiſh government in India, we retain preciſely the ſame claim which we formerly had to them, together with that which is now confirmed to us. It has alſo been ſtated that theſe regulations confine and injure our commerce with that part of India which does not belong to Britain. But this ſtatement is in ſuch direct and obvious oppoſition to truth, as not even to admit of that apology which is allowed to be uſed by him who acknowledges an undiſguiſed miſinterpretation. It has been ſtated, that although before the treaty we could carry on no commerce with Britiſh India, yet we were at liberty to trade with independent India. This is admitted, and it muſt alſo be admitted that the treaty has no tendency to limit or reſtrain that privilege.

It cannot eſcape obſervation that our treaties with France and with Holland do, neither of them, admit us at all into the French or Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

The commercial regulations then ſo far as they reſpect Europe are perfectly reciprocal, which is placing America on the ground ſhe would chooſe, on the ground of fair and equal competition, on ground much more advantageous than that on which ſhe has been accuſtomed to ſtand. So far as they reſpect the Eaſt-Indies, privileges are con-

firmed to America which are granted to no other nation, and which no other nation has granted to us. Our trade to the Weſt-Indies ſtands as before the treaty, the article reſpecting it not having been agreed to. It is conſidered as being the ſubject of preſent negotiation, and its diſcuſſion is therefore avoided. What then can be the real cauſe of this bitterneſs of invective beſtowed on the commercial part of the treaty?

Perhaps we ſhall find it in examining the laſt objection which is "that the right to impoſe further diſcriminating "duties on Britiſh trade alone are relinquiſhed."

There are few objections to the treaty which require or ought to produce more ſerious reflection than this. It manifeſts a temper and a ſyſtem involving the beſt intereſts of America.

We cannot expect free admiſſion into Britiſh ports, without freely admitting them into ours. We cannot expect that no higher duties will be impoſed ont he veſſels, merchandize manufactures or produce of America in Britain, than is impoſed on the ſame articles of other nations, without reciprocating the ſtipulation. If then we would retain the power of impoſing diſcriminating duties on Britiſh commerce, we muſt leave to them the power of impoſing diſcriminating duties on American commerce. The effect of this would be, inſtead of leaving the commerce of both nations open to each, to exclude each from the commerce of the other. Would this at any time promote the intereſts of the United States? Let us for a moment ſubmit to be aſſiſted by reaſon, and with that aid fairly examine the queſtion.

The more extenſive the market for American produce, the higher in all human probality will be the price of that produce.

Britain affords a conſiderable market for many of our productions, and conſequently by depriving ourſelves of that market, we do infallibly diminiſh the value of thoſe productions.

The greater the competition for ſupplying the American market with the articles we conſume, the more cheaply, in all probability, will that ſupply be made.

Britain affords a more conſiderable portion of that ſupply than any other nation, and, conſequently, by excluding her from our market, we do infallibly raiſe the price of the articles we purchaſe.

This diſcriminating and excluding ſyſtem then doubly injures the agricultural intereſt of the United States.—Before we adopt it, we ought to have a motive for its adoption. Let us ſearch for that motive.

While Britain ſubjected our commerce to impoſitions and refuſed to form a fair and equal commercial treaty with the United States, many among us ſought to oppoſe diſcrimination to diſcrimination, and to engage in a commercial war with her, for the purpoſe of turning our commerce into other channels, or of forcing her to adopt a ſyſtem of fair and equal intercourſe. This ſyſtem ſhe has now adopted. To fix it on that ſecure and permanent baſis which is neceſſary to make it uſeful, each party muſt, in a degree, relinquiſh its power to injure the other. The motive then which originally produced a wiſh in many to exerciſe this diſcriminating power no longer exiſts. We muſt ſearch for ſome other. I can diſcern no other than a ſolicitude, not growing out of *our* intereſt, to force that portion of commerce which Britain retains, and for which ſhe gives us a fair equivalent into other channels, by prohibitory duties which operate as a tax on the American citizens, and as a bounty to thoſe foreigners on whom theſe prohibitory duties beſtow more than a juſt and natural portion of our commerce. Is this the wiſh of America? Do we really prefer a commercial war, which will, it is to be admitted, injure Britain, but which will wound ourſelves more ſenſibly, which, by way of contribution to other foreign nations, muſt diminiſh the value of our labour, and inhance the price of our conſumptions, to a fair, equal, and liberal trade, which gives to Britain no advantage, but enables her to purchaſe from us when ſhe will give more, and to ſell to us when ſhe will ſell cheaper, than other nations? If this be our wiſh, the mutual power of hoſtile diſcrimination ought to have been retained; if it be not our wiſh, the power ought to have been relinquiſhed by both. It ought not to be our wiſh, becauſe the intereſts of agriculture are never ſo promoted, as by opening to it the world for its market.

The 2d and 3d articles of our treaty with France, the 2d article of our treaty with Holland, the 2d and 3d articles of our treaty with Sweden, and the 2d article of our treaty with Pruſſia, do all relinquiſh the power of diſcriminating againſt thoſe nations. In fact America has never been diſpoſed to make ſuch diſcriminations. An immenſe agricultural nation we can do nothing more hoſtile to our obvious intereſts. The only juſtifiable motive for the exerciſe of ſuch a power, is to correct the burthenſome and unequal regulations of other nations, by retaliating equal burthens on them. This motive being removed, no other remains.

A CITIZEN.

Sales at Auction

ON FRIDAY,

At the Vendue Store in Union Street, preciſely at 10 o'Clock, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS;

AND at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, at the Ware Houſe in King ſtreet, formerly occupied by A. MOREMOUSE & Co. forty thouſand lb. of SUGAR, and twelve hundred gallons of Antigua RUM at a credit of 30 and 60 days.

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1795.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPTEMBER 17.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The great ſweepſtakes of Six Hundred Guineas, was run for on Tueſday the 8th day of September, at Leed's town, Virginia, and was won by Mr. L. Waſhington's Mare Virginia Nell, beating Mr. Tayloe's horſe Diomede and Mr. Butler's mare Camilla, without a touch of the whip running in hand. The courſe was very deep and tying, notwithſtanding the four miles were run in 8 minutes and 31 ſeconds.—Mr. Waſhington refuſed five hundred pounds for his mare, caſh in hand.

N. B. *The mare, Virginia Nell, can beat any horſe, mare or gelding in America, for Five Hundred, one four mile heat over Oxen-Hill Ground, play or pay.*

VICE CONSUL's OFFICE,
Alexandria, 30th Fructidor, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible—(16th Sept. O. S.)

Citizen PRICE,

As a report has been circulated through this Town againſt me, tending to induce a belief that I was capable of infringing the laws of this country, (which I ſhall always make it my duty to reſpect) I beg that you will inſert the following in your paper.

P. A. CHERUI.

"Convention between France and the United States of "America, for the purpoſe of defining and eſtabliſhing "the functions and privileges of their reſpective Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls.

"Art. 12. All differences and ſuits between the "ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King, *in the United "States*, or between the citizens of the United States, "within the dominions of France, &c. ſhall be determined by the reſpective Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls, "either by a reference to arbitrators, or by a ſummary "judgment, and without coſts. No officer of the country, civil or military, ſhall interfere therein, or take "any part whatever in the matter; and the appeals from "the ſaid conſular ſentences ſhall be carried before the "tribunals of France, or of the United States, to whom "it may appertain to take cognizance thereof."

Anſwer of the Preſident to the Chairman of the Norfolk Town-meeting relative to the treaty.

United States, Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1795.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 6th inſt. incloſing the proceedings of the meeting at Norfolk on the 5th relative to the treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great Britain—on ſubjects of ſo complex and relative a nature as thoſe embraced by the Treaty, a diverſity of opinion was to have been expected.—My determination, which is known to have been in the affirmative of the Treaty, as adviſed and conſented to by the Senate, was formed after the moſt mature deliberation, and with a ſincere regard to the public good. Though it cannot be unintereſting to me to know, that the wiſhes of a part of my fellow citizens have been contravened by this deciſion; yet, if the purity of my intentions will entitle me to their approbation, it has not been forfeited on the preſent important occaſion.

With due reſpect,
I am,
Your obedient,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Fever in Norfolk increaſes—in a letter from reſpectable authority, it is ſtated that the deaths will average from 10 to 15 daily.

Authentic intelligence has been received from Pittſburg, that on the third of Auguſt a Treaty was concluded by General Wayne with all the Weſtern Indians.

A letter from Boſton of the 7th inſtant has the following paſſage—"By a veſſel arrived here from England, we learn that Peace is going on briſkly in Europe."

40 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night the 23d of Auguſt, living at Langley farm, near the little falls of Potomack, a ſorrel *Mare* and *Mare Colt*, the mare is 15½ hands high, with one of her hind feet white and branded on her near buttock with the letter M not very plain. I think ſhe is creſt-fallen, but what makes her more remarkable is, ſhe has been much ſurfeited, inſomuch that the hair is coming off her back and rump—the colt is nearly the colour of the mare.

I will give the above reward for the mare, colt and thief, or ten dollars for the mare and colt.

GEO. BEARD.

Sept. 1, 1795.

TURTLE DINNER.

THE Subſcriber begs leave reſpectfully to inform the Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity that there will be a fine GREEN TURTLE dreſſed at SPRING GARDEN on Thurſday next, the 17th inſt.

H. WILBAR.

Tueſday, Sept. 15.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SLOOP

POLLY,

R. GAMBELL, Maſter.

She has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and wants a few barrels on freight; to ſail on Sunday next.—Apply to the captain on board or to

GLINGMAN & M'GAW.

Alexandria, 16th September, 1795.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH SAUL having declined the agency of Meſſrs Hodgſon, Nicholſon & Co. they have appointed Mr. Thomas Henry O'Neil their true and lawful attorney in his place, to cloſe all the concerns of their late ſtores in Alexandria, both under the firms of Hodgſon & Nicholſon, and Hodgſon, Nicholſon & Co. They have further to requeſt immediate payment of all debts due the above firms, or ſuits will be commenced without reſpect, on all delinquents. All thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid concerns are requeſted to deliver the ſame to Mr. O'Neil, at his counting houſe, next door to Mr. Oliver Price's, in Fairfax ſtreet, who will diſcharg ſame.

Alexandria, 15th September, 1795.

Wanted to hire immediately,

A FEMALE SERVANT, white or black, to live in a ſmall family—a honeſt, ſober and induſtrious woman will meet with good encouragement.—Enquire of the printer.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, '95.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Hardy County Virginia, a Negro man about 25 or 26 years of age. Black fellow by the name of Mordicai, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—the fellow had on when he went away, a Ticklingburg ſhirt and overalls, a low crowned wool hat, and one high crowned, with a ſmall brim bound, one fine ſhirt half worn, one brown coat with metal buttons, one light coloured do. both long tails, one pair Jeans and two pair of Stuff Breaches, and one cloth waiſtcoat. The fellow has a large ſcar on the inſide of one of his ancle bones, occaſioned by the cut of an ax. The ſaid negro made his eſcape from me the 25th Auguſt. Any perſon taking up the ſaid fellow and ſecuring him in any goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. He is a ſhrude arch fellow, and will endeavour to make his eſcape.

JOHN HIGGINS.

September 12, 1795.

CAME to my Farm, ſome time in June laſt, a large deep red Cow, ſhe has a white ſpot in her forehead reſembling a heart, the end of her tail white, and ſome on the under part of her belly, a ſmall piece is taken out of the under part of each ear, ſhe has very large horns, and appears to be an old Cow. The owner may have her on proving the property and paying the charge of this advertiſement. SAMUEL ARELL.

Mount Salus, Sept. 14, 1795.

TO THE PUBLIC.

D. CLARK begs leave to inform his Fellow Citizens that he has for Sale *a large & valuable collection of BOOKS, MAPS, CHARTS, &c.* received by the lateſt arrivals from Europe—among which are complete ſets of the late European publications, many of which are well calculated to afford entertainment, and to inform the mind. Country ſtore-keepers, or thoſe who purchaſe a quantity of them, will be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, at the large ſtore lately occupied by Mr. Farrell, King-ſtreet; where there is alſo hourly expected a large aſſortment of Woolen Drapery, Cutlery, Japand Goods and Hardware of various ſorts.

N. B. D. C. intends only to remain a few days in Town.

A valuable Merchant Mill,

To be Sold, or Rented for one or more years;

IS is ſituated on the weſt bank of Shenandoah river, between Snicker's and Berry's ferry, in Frederick county, on a never failing ſpring of lime ſtone water, having a fall of 36 feet and upwards. There are in the ſame one pair of Burr mill ſtones, and one pair for corn and country griſt: adjacent thereto is an excellent ſtore well fitted up and a kitchen. For further particulars perſons inclined to rent may apply to Mr. Francis Peyton, merchant in Alexandria, or to the owner thereof living near the aforeſaid premiſes.

JOHN HOLKER.

Sept. 4, 1795.

ROBERT HENDERSON

HAVING heard a report, that it was by ſome perſon conjectured, he was one of the partners in the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.* of this place; finds it incumbent upon himſelf to aſſert, that he is not a partner in that houſe, nor has he any partner in this place.

He has for ſale, a regular aſſortment of wet GOODS per the Barrel or Hogſhead, warranted of the firſt qualities, alſo all ſorts of groceries, which he will ſell cheap.

Union Street, Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1795.

N. B. He has got 25000lb. of excellent new RICE from Carolina, a few hundred buſhels of SALT for ſale.

A ſmall SCHOONER for ſale, either for caſh or credit. Apply as above.

Red Houſe Races,

Prince William County, State of Virginia.

WILL be run for on Wedneſday the twenty-third of September next, the Jocky Club purſe of *Forty Guineas*, four mile heats, free for any horſe mare or gelding, agreeably to the Bowling-Green rules (which remain in force here this meeting)—On Thurſday, a purſe of *Fifteen Guineas*, three mile heats; and on Friday a conſiderable ſweep ſtake, two mile heats. The courſe ſhall be in complete order, and excellent old fodder and oats for the running horſes, and every other attention that can be paid by the public's humble ſervant,

JAMES GARDINER.

N. B. A pair of good quarter paths will be in readineſs. Aug. 20.

Cheap Goods.

THE ſubſcriber determined to quit the ſale of Dry Goods, will diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock, by wholeſale or retail, at and under prime coſt for caſh or approved notes. JOHN FERRALL.

King-ſtreet, Alex. Aug. 26.

The Co-partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers

carried on at Alexandria, under the firm of *Benjamin Marſhall & Co.* and at this place under the firm of *Robert R. Richardſon & Co.* is this day by mutual conſent diſſolved. Such perſons as have claims againſt either of the ſaid firms will apply to *Robert R. Richardſon* for payment, and thoſe indebted will make payment to him, as he alone is impowered to receive and give diſcharges.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL.
ROBERT R. RICHARDSON.

George-Town. Auguſt 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

BY the Subſcriber, a LOT in the town of Leeſburg containing half an acre, on the main ſtreet and extending to another ſtreet running parallel, which makes it valuable, as it has two fronts and may be divided into four lotts with ſufficient front and depth to each. There are improvements on the lots. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL CANBY.

8th mo. 22, 1795.

For Sale,

A HOUSE with a front and back ſtore, cellars, &c. complete, in as good a ſituation for buſineſs as any in Alexandria.

Wanted to purchaſe,

A houſe and Garden in town, or a ſmall plantation in the neighbourhood—Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 2.

Wanted to purchaſe for caſh,

A Convenient Brick dwelling HOUSE and garden of a moderate ſize. It would be preferred near the centre of the town, although is not intended for buſineſs at preſent. Apply to the printer.

Alexandria, Auguſt 26, 1795. (t. f.)

City of Waſhington, July 8, 1795.

Commiſſioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this adverſtiſement, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, Maryland Herald- GeorgetTown and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commiſſionrs will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unleſs the proprietors of ſuch property ſtill remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed ſuch diviſion is about to be made.

By Order.

3m. T. JOHNSON, jun. ſec.

FRANCIS VIVENT

INFORMS the merchants and inhabitants of this town that he has eſtabliſhed a houſe of commerce ſituate in King ſtreet—the care of which he has confided to Meſſrs. *Aimes Peter Banchereau*, and *Peter Deſnoes*, formerly merchants at St. Domingo, to whom he has alſo given his ſignature for the purpoſe of diſpatching any buſineſs he may be favoured with in the commiſſion or mercantile line.

He will ſell Sugars, Coffee, ſome boxes of Oil, and a few bottles of high ſcented Maccuba Snuff, wholeſale or retail.

Alexandria, Aug. 20. 1795. 1 m.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcacella and Liſbon wines, Pipes, Hogſheads and quarter caſks.
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Glouceſter Cheeſe,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choiſe parcel of Spaniſh Hides.
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

I have now on hand, which I will

ſell low for caſh, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glaſs, white ſoap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners, lamp and linſeed oil, by the barrel, one thouſand gallons of Stone Ware aſſorted, with an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours.

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

NOTICE,

THOSE indebted to the late concerns of *Buchan, Patton & Co.* and *James Patton & David Finlay*, are again moſt earneſtly requeſted to come forward, and make payment to the ſubſcriber. The unuſual indulgence already given to the debtors of *Buchan, Patton & Co.* and the late death of Mr. *Alexander Buchan* of that Houſe in a peculiar manner urges the ſettlement of all their accounts. A conſideration of theſe circumſtances will, I flatter myſelf, induce their friends to ſave me the painful neceſſity of reſorting to compulſory meaſures.

James Patton, ſurviving Partner of Buchan, Patton & Co. and James Patton & David Finlay.

☞ If any of the friends of the late Mr. *David Finlay* have any accounts where balances exiſt, either for or againſt him—I beg they may immediately come forward, that I may be enabled to render a full ſtatement of his affairs, without longer delay.

James Patton, Adminiſtrator of David Finjay's dec'd.

I have for ſale,

A few Pipes of excellent PORT WINE,
Old SHERRY, in Quarter Caſks,
MALAGA, in do.
MOLASSES in Hhds.

JAMES PATTON.

Alexandria, Sept. 10, 1795.

James Cavan

HATH RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

MOLASSES in Hhds. imported in the Schooner Amazon from Grenada,
Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels,
Rum in Hhds. of 2d and 3d proof,
And a few barrels of LIMES and LEMONS, imported in the Schooner Harriot from Barbadoes.

He has alſo on hand.

St. Vincent Rum of 2d, 3d, and 4th proof,
Holland Gin in pipes,
Whiſkey in Hhds. Tierces, and Barrels,
Sherry Wine in Quarter Caſks,
Philadelphia Loaf Sugar in barrels,
Mould Candles in Boxes,
50 Boxes beſt Engliſh white Soap,
20 do. do. Brown,
A ſmall parcel of Bacon, and 200 barrels Pork, in exceellent order for ſhipping.

Alexandria, Sept. 2. 1795.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given that an application will be made to the next General Aſſembly in behalf of* Achilis Helm, *heir at law to Leonard Helm, deceaſed to obtain grants of certaen lands ſurveyed by the ſaid Leonard Helm in his life time, in conſequence of a grant to the Illinois regiment*

July 13. 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muſcovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyſon TEAS by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines in quarter caſks,
Claret in caſes of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molaſſes by the hhd. or barrel.
Glaſs ware aſſorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Alliſon.

Alexandria, July 30.

ON Thurſday the firſt day of October, will be run for over the courſe at Oxen hill, a match of one hundred guineas: and on the ſecond day of October a ſweepſtakes of 75 guineas, and on the third day a genteel purſe, free for any horſe, mare or gelding that never won five pounds. The beſt two in three two mile heats, agreeable to the ſubſcription paper in the hands of Mr. J. Thomas.

The Horſes to be entered the day preceding the race, with Mr. J. Thomas; nine ſtone the ſtandard.

William Hartſhorne and Sons

HAVE imported in the ſchooner Harriot, Captain Moody, from Barbados, a few hogſheads of

Rum, and Sugar

in hhds. and barrels. *They have alſo on hand,*

Bar Iron, Mohogany in Logs or plank, Loaf Sugar in barrels, a few ſmall and middle ſized trunks and crown ſoap in boxes, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh or the uſual credit. ☞ Caſh given for wheat or flour. Sept. 3.

FOR SALE BY

Thompſon and Veitch

OLD Port and Liſbon WINES of a ſuperior quality, in pipes hhds. and quartercaſks.

Alſo, an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at their wholeſale warehouſe, on Fairfax-ſtreet.

Alexandria, Auguſt 10, 1795.

N. B. They have yet on hand Hair Matraſſes, and a few bales of Sail Cloth.

A Merchant Mill, Lands

And other property for Sale, viz.

A Tract containing 90¾ acres of land, with a merchant mill and ſaw mill thereon, ſituate on a branch of Rappahannock River in Culpepper county, Virginia, near Cheſter's Gap of the Blue Ridge. The mill houſe is about 41 by 52 feet, has two water wheels 18 by 19 feet over-ſhot and 30 feet head and fall, a pair of Burr ſtones about 4 feet 6 or 8 inches and a pair of excellent country ſtones; the ſtream is full capable of working three pair of ſtones nearly the whole year. The whole ſtream which is large and the moſt conſtant of any in that part of the county, may be conducted to the wheels, if deſired, with a very trifling expence; no part of the works can poſſibly be affected by the moſt violent floods. The other improvements are a ſtore houſe with a cellar well walled, two rooms with a brick chimney and fire place in each and two lodging rooms above, a kitchen and ſmoak houſe, all new and well built, with ſhingle roofs, a good paled garden, two other dwelling houſes, a ſtable, ſpring-houſe and a new log houſe; there are beſides the above improvements a ſmall apple orchard of bearing trees and above 25 acres of the land cleared; there is likewiſe on this tract, and on the ſame ſtream, another mill ſeat equal if not ſuperior, as it has the advantage of another ſtream which can with little expence be united to the other at the forebay. This mill has the advantage of commanding a moſt extenſive cuſtom and purchaſe of wheat, there being no merchant mill to the northward nearer than thoſe on Shenandoah, the oppoſite ſide of the Blue Ridge, and but one to the ſouthward in 25 miles; no part of Virginia excells in point of quality the wheat raiſed in this neighbourhood: the works of the mill are in good order and almoſt new and the cloths are good. About one half the purchaſe money will be required in hand and an extenſive credit given on the balance, by ſecuring the payment of £. 100 annually.

The whole Stock in a Tan-Yard at Front-Royal, in Frederick county, 22 miles from the town of Winchester, conſiſting of leather, hides, bark, working tools, &c. There are about 16 vatts of leather nearly tanned, and about 60 or 70 cord of bark in the yard, moſtly one year old and well ſaved. The perſon who may purchaſe the ſtock may have a leaſe for 10 or 11 years of the yard which has 32 vatts including handlers, latches, bates, &c. together with a large dwelling houſe adjacent to the yard, a barn, garden and an incloſed lot of about 4 or 5 acres. This ſtand is ſurpaſſed by none in the ſtate of Virginia out of a ſea port town, as its ſituation in a ſmall improving village at the junction of two capital roads acroſs the Blue Ridge and an extenſive country unſupplied with tan yards, gives it the advantage of a moſt extenſive cuſtom: a conſiderable part of the amount will be required in hand and a credit will be given on the balance. To a perſon deſirous of eſtabliſhing himſelf or ſon in this buſineſs to advantage cannot but be an object of importance.

300 acres of land about five miles from the town of Front Royal, on which are two tenements and upwards of 100 acres cleared.

385 acres ditto about the ſame diſtance from the ſaid town, with two ſmall improvements upon it: and about 150 bearing apple trees.

30½ acres within two hundred yards of the ſaid town, nearly all cleared, which will be ſold altogether or in lots of 2½ to 3 acres.

160 acres ditto in two tracts adjoining, on which are two ſmall ſettlements with log houſes, and about 25 acres cleared and under good fence, half a mile from the laſt mentioned place.

Half of a tract of 200 acres of land one mile from the ſaid town of Front Royal whereon is a large ſtill houſe with four ſtills, near 100 head of hogs, about 10 head of cows and ſome young cattle, a very fine team of five horſes and a good road waggon and geers, and about 30 acres of corn growing, the half of which will be ſold with half of the land. This diſtillery is never ſtopped by the viciſſitudes of weather, being ſupplied with water from an excellent ſpring. On this tract is a capital mill ſeat on Happy creek.

200 acres land all in wood adjoining the laſt mentioned. This tract abounds with a variety of excellent timber, eſpecially large pines, which would render it an object to the purchaſer of the adjoining tract.

Alſo, ſeveral lots in the town of Front Royal, and two at Bath, one of which is ſituate near the public ſquare and ſpring—the other is an elegant and moſt improveable ſituation on the ſide of the mountain, poſſeſſing the advantage of a proſpect and an almoſt continual circulation of air, in the ſultry and calm ſeaſon which renders lower ſituations ſo extremely diſtreſſing during that time.

For the above lands and property a part will be requeſted to be paid down and time will be given for the balance. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing may know the terms by applying to Mr. John Hickman, living at Front Royal who will ſhew the lands, or to the ſubſcriber at Alexandria.

Wm. HICKMAN.

Sept. 3, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Alexandria on Tueſday the 25th inſt. a middle ſize dark bay horſe, with two hind legs white above the heels, a large ſtar, with a ſwitch tail, and full main, ſhod all round, and in good caſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and brings him to Alexandria, will receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expenſes, by applying to Doctor Ambroſe, on Captain Conway's wharf.

Alexandria, 28th Auguſt 1795.

Wanted to hire,—A Journeyman BUTCHER,

ONE well recommended for ſobriety and integrity will meet with good encouragement—apply to the Printer.